British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

☞ It is requested that persons who have been in the habit of paying for copies of this paper sent to parties abroad, and who have not done so since the death of its late conductor, will send in their names to the office of the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, in order that the accounts may be presented to them for settlement, as otherwise we cannot undertake to forward the paper any longer.

The political horizon continues to brighten. We learn from unquestionable authority that, in consequence of information communicated by General Urquiza, that four merchant men, which had remained up the Paranà, were about to descend, the Argentine Government, in view of the "high and honourable position" assumed by Great Britain and France, in regard to the affairs of the River Plate, as explained by the confidential envoy, Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., issued orders, under date of the 15th inst., to General Mancilla, commander of the batteries at El Quebracho, not in any way to molest those vessels on their passage down, unless provoked by some act of hostility on their part. The Captain of the Port, we are further informed, has received directions to observe a similar line of conduct with respect to Anglo-French cruizers which may appear off the harbour. This fact, it muat be allowed, augurs well.

On the 18th of May last, there was a very boistrous debate in the Chamber of Deputies of France, on the subject of the affairs of the River Plate. M. Thiers, in a speech of more than ordinary violence, accused the ministry of indifference in regard to the fate of 20,000 *Frenchmen*, who were dying of hunger in Montevideo, and urged the necessity of sending out an expedition, not to overthrow Rosas, but to drive away Oribe from before the walls of the beleaguered city. M. Guizot contended, that it would be a fatal policy for France to mix herself up in the domestic broils of these countries, and said that the Government had determined to confine its efforts to induce Buenos Ayres to withdraw its auxiliary forces, and to obtain the disbanding of the armed foreigners in Montevideo, in the conviction that then the struggle would end in a regular manner. Admiral Mackau, the Minister of Marine, stated that his knowledge of men and things in these Republics did not allow him to consent to an expedition, which would require a numerous army, and entail operations, the termination of which it was impossible to foresee. Indeed, he could not conscientiously sit another moment in the Cabinet, if the present force in the River Plate were to be augmented. M. Thiers indulged in virulent personalities towards Mess. Guizot and Mackau, but these gentlemen at the request of numerous voices in the Chamber disdained to reply. On the division the Ministers had a majority of 85, the greatest they had yet obtained during the whole session. Smarting under the mortification of such a signal defeat, M. Thiers published a letter in the leading journals of the different sections of the opposition, abusing the Ministers, repeating his former invectives against General Rosas, and lauding his own generous motives; but the castigation inflicted upon him by the *Journal des Debats* and the *Presse*, was so severe as only to aggravate the chagrin of his discomfiture.

At the date of the last advices Rivera was at Las Vacas on his way down to Montevideo. It is understood that Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis had directed the vessels conveying the spoil of the towns he had plundered, to be detained. There is one British subject, Mr. David Stoddart, who was robbed of no less than 7000 hides, at Mercedes.

The notorious La Madrid has arrived at Montevideo from Chil .

The Montevideo assembly of "Notables" have decreed a reward of $12,000 to O'Brien for having gone to Europe to talk blarney to Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot.—Don't he wish he may get it?

W. Brent, Jun. Esq., late Chargé d'Affaires from the U. S. to this Republic, with his lady and suite, embarked on Tuesday last on board the United States Brig of War *Bainbridge* for Montevideo, where he is to take passage in the American brig *Mary Jones* for the United States. The venerable gentleman was accompanied to the place of embarcation by Doctors Lopez and Perez, Generals Soler and Heredia, Mr. Harris present Chargé d'Affaires from the United States, and a highly respectable and numerous *cortege.* Four carriges were in attendance. We wish the voyagers a speedy return to their native land, and that every blessing may attend them.

CORRIENTES.

Recent advices received by individuals lately arrived from that quarter confirm all the favourable news we had previously given. Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Virasoro, envoy of H. E. Signior Justo J. de Urquiza, General in Chief of the army of operations, near the government of Corrientes, has returned to the province on the 25th ult., and at present is, we expect, at Calá. We are credibly informed that the only motive for a short postponement of the desired *interview* is the absence of the worthy General Juan Madariaga in Paraguay. The important efforts of Messieurs Madariaga in behalf of the Argentine and American cause, will soon crown our most flattering expectations. We have been assured of their extensive connections in Paraguay, and that that government has accepted with deep interest the mission of our illustrious fellow countryman Don Juan, and is favourably disposed to enter into engagements with the Argentine Confederation.—[*Federal Entre-Riano*, 2d. inst.]

In the afternoon of the 22d. inst., Mr. George L. Brent, Secretary of the United States' Legation at Buenos Ayres, and the United States' Consul in that city arrived here, bearing important despatches for the Government of Paraguay from William Brent Jun., Esq., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Mediator on the part of his Government for the settlement of the differences between the Argentine Republic, and the Government of Paraguay. The inhabitants of this capital have conceived it to be their duty to give a hearty welcome, and show every mark of respect to such worthy guests. Their earnest perseverance for the triumph of an American cause is worthy the magnanimity of the powerful nation to which they belong, and of fellow countrymen of the incomparable Washingtion. The Government is preparing an excellent sailing vessel in order that they may proceed to their destination with all comfort and despatch.—(*Federal Entre-Riano*, 25th ult.)

At a general meeting of the British Medical Dispensary held, according to public advertisement, on Tuesday the 7th inst.

Daniel Gowland, Esq., in the chair,

After the Report of the Committee, and that of the Medical Attendant, and the Treasurer's financial statement were read,

It was resolved,—

1st.—That the Reports be approved.

2nd.—That the Committee for the ensuing year be, in addition to the three ex-officio Members,—

Mr. T. Armstrong,
— J. Laing,
— Robert Hudson,
— Frederick Hargrave,
— Daniel Gifford,
— Henry Coleman,

with power to fill up vacancies, however occasioned, by election from the list of subscribers.

3rd.—That such friends of the Society as may be nominated by the Committee be furnished with printed receipts, and requested to collect subscriptions.

4th.—That the Secretary be instructed to express the thanks of the Society to Doctors Dick, Saxild and Furst, for the kind assistance which they have rendered to Dr. McKenna in the discharge of his duties.

4th.—That Mr. Cranwell be also assured of the thanks of the Society for the liberal manner in which he has supplied the necessary medicines, &c.

5th.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Committee for services during the past year.

6th.—And to Mr. Gowland for presiding on the present occasion, and his valuable assistance.

The Report shewed that, though the affairs of the Charity had been administered with all possible economy, the funds were quite exhausted, and a small sum still remains due by the Society. The number of patients admitted into the Infirmary in the last year was 71; several of whom were for a long time recipient of the benefits of the Charity. The total expenditure for the Infirmary, funerals, and outpatients was $ 34,110. The Committee referred to the good order uniformly observed by the patients, as an indication of the moral benefit conferred by this Charity on society; and called upon the British public to continue and increase their support of an Institution which, under the Divine blessing, has been so instrumental in alleviating the miseries of our countrymen. The Medical Report detailed some interesting particulars respecting the diseases most prevalent amongst the patients and the methods of cure; which tended to manifest the necessity of such an establishment, and the success which had hitherto attended it; and referred to some improvements which would increase its efficiency.

In consequence of the paragraph published in our last, relative to the salutes on the 4th of July, we have been requested to state, in order to avoid misapprehension, that the *Devastation* had no American flag on board, and that Commander Croutch acquainted Captain Pennington of the circumstance, and of his willingness to hoist any other flag he had, which was satisfactorily agreed on and the *Devastation* accordingly hoisted two Union Jacks.

Important from the United States.

We feel pleasure in announcing to the public various prominent facts of which we have full and authentic information by recent correspondence and news from the United States.

On the 8th of March last the Argentine Minister at Washington had the honour to be invited to a conference by the honourable Secretary of State. This gentleman stated, that notwithstanding that H. E. the President of the United States had been previously inclined to recognize the independence of Paraguay, acknowledging the Government *de facto*, without entering into the question of right, he wished, before proceeding, to hear the Argentine Minister; because the Honourable Secretary of State had recalled to his memory, what the Minister of the Confederation had on various occasions stated respecting Paraguay, although the Minister of the United States at the Court of Brazil had written, saying that the Argentine Government would not only not oppose the recognition of the independence of Paraguay by the United States, but on the contrary, would look on it with pleasure.

The Argentine Minister entered anew into prolix details and important explanations on this grave affair, demonstrating to the Honourable Secretary of State the perfect rights which the Argentine Confederation possesses to the province of Paraguay, and the necessity it is placed in of sustaining them, from the geographical position of that province, as well for the preservation of the security and independence of the Confederation, as for the unequivocal interest of Paraguay, indissolubly united to the Confederation by a solemn treaty, and called upon both politically and naturally to form an integral part of it, ever to the great benefit and common advantage of both.

In the course of these observations, and on the Honourable Secretary expressing the previous inclination of his government towards the recognition of the independence of Paraguay, he did not hesitate, —an indication having been properly made by the Argentine Minister at the time,—distinctly to say, that the Government of the United States was disposed to recognize at the first convenient opportunity, His Excellency the President of the Oriental State, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe.

The Argentine Minister stated that the recognition of the independence of Paraguay would be regarded by the government of the Confederation, not only as unfriendly but even hostile, and still more so if the present circumstances were taken into consideration, because it would present the North American Government as united to the pretensions of England and France. The con erence continuing in a thoroughly cordial and friendly tone, the Argentine Minister demonstrated by suitable explanations adjusted to real facts, that the recognition of the independence of Paraguay offered no present or future advantage to the United States, but on the contrary, would be to them productive of great injuries at present and many evils and difficulties in future.

The Honourable Secretary of State Mr. Buchanan replied, that it was for all these reasons that H. E. the President of the United States had wished that the Argentine Minister should be first heard; because he by no means wished to do anything or take any step, particularly in the present circumstances, that should displease or embarrass the Argentine Government, and much less that even the remotest belief or supposition should be entertained, that he sympathized with the conduct pursued by France and England in respect to the Argentine Confederation, when, on the contrary, all the sympathies of the Government of the United States were in favour of the Confederation.

The Honourable Secretary of State having insinuated that if France and England should obtain their ends, which he by no means wished, they would try to impose advantageous conditions and perhaps exclusive ones in favour of their own commerce, to the detriment aud prejudice of that of the United States, in which case he was in doubt whether the latter would be called by the Argentine Government to enjoy equal prerogatives, the Argentine Minister very appropriately answered him by demonstrating the efficient means which both Republics of the Plata possesses to oppose the Anglo-French invasion, and assuring him that the Argentine Government would never accept from any foreign nation conditions it might be attempted to impose on it by force, and much less concede exclusive prerogatives to France and England. The Argentine Minister added that the Government of the Confederation takes delight in considering and treating the United States *de facto*, as she treats the most favoured nation; and concluded his interesting conference by stating to the Honourable Secretary of State how strange it was that the Minister of the United States at the Court of Brazil should have written to his Government that that of the Argentine Confederation would look with pleasure on the recognition of the independence of Paraguay, when he must be aware of the protest made by the Argentine Minister at Rio Janeiro to the Government of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, against the recognition by that government of the independence of Paraguay.

On the 15th of March last Mr. Buchanan called the Argentine Minister to acquaint him that the North American Government had renounced the idea of recognising the independence of Paraguay, and that the articles in relation to this subject, contained in Mr. Harris' instructions, were circumscribed to express, that the Government of the United States was from its principles, resolved to recognize the independence of Paraguay, but that the Argentine Minister having manifested the embarrassments, that this recognition might cause to the Argentine Government in the present circumstances, by holding up that of the United States as united to the pretensions of England an France, it had desisted from it, giving thereby the best proof of the friendship which it professed towards the Confederation, and of sympathy for the noble cause it defended, in resisting foreign intervention. Therefore, the Government of the United States would cautiously avoid throwing in its way the least obstacle or embarrasment. The Honourable Secretary of State added, that his Government hoped that that of the Argentine Confederation would accept the principle mentioned by its Minister in Washington, that in no event that might occur, in consequence of the question in which the Argentine Government was now involved, would it concede to any foreign nation any exception or commercial privilege, to which the commerce of the United States should not have a right. The Argentine Minister answered that this was his own private opinion, because on this point he had no instructions from his government; and that it was likely to be the case, since the Argentine Government without having a treaty with the United States, conceded *de facto* to the citizens of this sister republic, the same advantages as the English had obtained by the old treaty of 2nd February 1825.

The Honourable Secretary of State was already aware that Paraguay had declared war against the Confederation; and the Argentine Minister stated to him, that he deeply regretted the unjust and impolitic conduct of the Government of Paraguay, which would be baneful to itself, and which was so contrary to the noble conduct observed by the Argentine Government.

Mr. Buchanan also mentioned incidentally the desire, which the Government of the United States entertained of concluding a treaty of commerce with that of the Argentine Confederation, upon bases of strict reciprocity; and the Argentine Minister stated on this head that he had no instructions, and that he believed,—this being his private opinion,—that at present it was not opportune nor convenient for the Argentine Confederation to enter into negociations respecting treaties, &c.

This second conference terminated by Mr. Buchanan stating, as an evidence of the sympathy of the United States towards that of the Confederation, in the question which the latter sustains against the Anglo-French alliance, that, although Mr. Brent had acted without instructions, the Government of the United States had not disapproved his conduct.

In another conference on the 23d of March last, to which the Argentine Minister was invited by the Honourable Secretary of State, this gentleman declared, that having some months previous sent Mr. Edward A. Hopkins, without any diplomatic character, and solely for the purpose of seeing that country and reporting on its population, commerce, and industry, this person had unwarrantably offered to the Paraguayan Government that its independence should be recognized by the Government of the United States in the present session of Congress, promising at the same time the mediation of the United States with the Argentine Confederation, in order that it should recognize the independence of Paraguay. The Honourable Mr. Buchanan added, that the Government of the United States entirely disapproved the conduct of Mr. Hopkins; and read a note in which he was ordered to return immediately, and was strongly reprimanded for having arrogated to himself a diplomatic character of which he was devoid, and also for having offered that the independence of Paraguay should be recognised by the Government of the United States, when he had no such mission nor commission, and for the folly of offering the mediation of the United States without instructions for so doing, and precisely at a time when the Paraguayan Government had sent an invading division to Corrientes, and declared a few days after war against the Argentine Confederation.

Mr. Buchanan stated to the Argentine Minister, that he made all this known to him, in order that he should transmit it to the Government of the Confederation, although Mr. Harris should receive instructions on the same subject. The Argentine Minister manifested to the Honourable Secretary of State, that he considered this event as fraught with immense consequences in the precise circumstances in which it had taken place, for he doubted not, that it had greatly influenced the Government of Paraguay, in adopting the resolution of declaring war against the Confederation, and led the Anglo-French to suppose that the United States would join them in their ideas, for which reasons he thought it highly important, that the communication which the Honourable Mr. Buchanan had done him the honour to read, should be immediately despatched to Rio Janeiro in order that it might reach Paraguay as speedily as possible.

The Honourable Secretary of State having fully concurred in these observations of the Argentine Minister, expressed to him on the part of his Excellency the President of the United States the most lively regret for this unexpected event, and offered to do all in his power in order that Mr. Harris should start as soon as possible for Rio Janeiro, conveying the communication referred to, to be thence sent expeditiously to Paraguay, Mr. Harris immediately after proceeding to Buenos Ayres.

It is also satisfactory to us to announce, that on the 6th of April last our Minister at Washington, communicates, that the Government of the United States had sent an order to Mr. Edward A. Hopkins to leave Paraguay immediately and return to his country, and entirely disapproving his conduct. This injunction has been sent to the Minister of the United States at Rio Janeiro, in order that he should cause it to be sent without delay to its destination by an express via Rio Grande. The Argentine Minister having represented how urgent it was that it should be sent without delay, H. E. the President of the United States ordered it should be delivered to him, and it has been conveyed to Rio Janeiro by Signior Diego de Alvear, who left the City of Washington on the 5th of April to embark at New York in a vessel which sailed thence on the 6th of the same month bound for Rio Janeiro—

The Argentine Minister has informed Signior Lisboa, Minister from Brazil at Washington, of these important events, stating to him the complete and strong disapproval expressed, and reprimand given by the Government of the United States in respect to the arbitrary and improper conduct of Mr. Hopkins, and its resolution not to recognize the independence of Paraguay, as a proof of the friendship which unites the Government of the United States to that of the Argentine Confederation, and of the strong sympathy which it professes for the resistance of the Confederation against the Anglo-French league, being resolved to sustain the American cause with all its moral influence.

Signior Lisboa hastened to make known to his Government these important manifestations.

We avail ourselves with pleasure of this interesting occasion, to bear testimony to the high consideration and esteem which the wise and noble conduct of the Government of the United States merits. We have never doubted the honest intentions and American sentiments, which His Excellency the President and his Cabinet have so worthily evinced, and which are so conformable with those which animate the Congress and people of the United States. Notwithstanding the unworthy intrigues of the Anglo-French agents in the Rio de la Plata, in order to divide the American interest, and occasion immense evils, the Government of the United States has taken the high position, which its own dignity and the general interests of the American cause require.

Any one can comprehend how impolitic and premature have been the steps taken by the Cabinets of Brazil and Bolivia, in the improper and unjust recognition of the independence of the Province of Paraguay, thus contributing—while attacking the perfect rights of the Argentine Confederation, and the universal principles of justice—to injure and compromise the American interests which have been assailed by the perfidious and truculent Anglo-French intervention. The example given by the United States, ought to influence the councils of the Governments of Brazil and Bolivia, and induce them to attend better to the duties of international justice, and to the common interests of the American States. We doubt not, that actuated by more fore-casting and just ideas they will retract their precipitate and inexpedient acts, which perhaps were instigated solely by the artful suggestions of the common enemy of the American cause.

We cannot ascribe to any other origin that separation from American principles and interests, when we observe the strange and incorrect infor-

mation which his Excellency Mr. Wise, United States Minister at the Court of Brazil, transmitted to his government, assuming that the Argentine Government would receive with pleasure a cruel blow to the rights of the Confederation, and to the high exigiencies of the American cause, for the defence against the common enemy. We deplore this most grave error, and still more so since Mr. Wise thoroughly knows the principles and interests which the Argentine Government defends; and we cannot therefore attribute it to aught else than foreign intrigue, which will have represented to him nonentities for facts.

No one comprehends better than the enlightened Government of the United States the position of Paraguay, which is analogous to that of some of the States which constitute the American Union, in respect to the navigation of the Parana, and equal to all of them in regard to the indissolubility and permanency of the national bond which unites them in one only nation, although free and independent in their domestic administration. England already essayed from 1811 lo 1814, and ceases not to pursue against the United States, the same plan of subdi. vision and ruin which she now in conjunction with France, cruelly promotes and sustains against the Republics of the Rio de la Plata. To break up the union of American nationalities, separate their several provinces, arm them one against another, and divide to conquer all, is the scheme of the European coalition.

Nothing more exemplary and efficient to resist it and render it abortive, than the conduct observed by the Government of the United States, not only for the preservation of the American interests and the legitimate titles of the nationalities now existing in America, but also in support of every government truly national and American. Therefore it is very gratifying to us to learn that it has resolved to recognize the authority of President Oribe, who besides representing the right and the unequivocal will of the independent Republic of Uruguay, whose capital, Montevideo, is now oppressed by Anglo-French forces, sustains gloriously American principles and interests.

We also consider the conduct of the Government of the United States highly politic and forecasting. In Paraguay as an Argentine Province, the commerce of the United States will ever have the same frankness and privileges which it *de facto* enjoys in the Argentine Confederation; whereas by recognizing the independence of Paraguay, it would lose the advantageous markets and useful sympathies of the Confederation, while, in the mean time, Paraguay would fall not under the influenee of the United States, but under the yoke of England, whose principle object in the present intervention is, as France itself already perceives, to domineer over Paraguay. These ambitious views of England are authentically proved by Lord Aberdeen's memorandum to the Viscount de Abrantes, dated in London the 26th of November 1844, in which the Minister of the crown of England declares that "the Government of H. M. agrees entirely with the Government of Brazil, that the independence of the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay shall be maintained." The Government of the United States will shortly have a knowledge of this document, recently published in the papers of Rio Janeiro and laid before the Brazilian Chambers by Signior Limpo de Abreu, and it will then be filled with satisfaction, and the United States will feel proud in seeing the Anglo-French plan so wisely baulked. The United States know how the British Government comprehends the independence of the people it takes under its ominous protection: it is the fictitious independence of the Ionian Islands!

Thus it is that the steps taken by Mr. Hopkins besides being unauthorized and improper, have been the most impolitic and daring, the most offensive to American interests and to the dignity of the United States. He has inconsiderately done nought else than serve the interests of the Anglo-French intervention; and it can not have been concealed to the penetration of the Government, nor to the good sense of the people of the United States, that the Paraguayan Government miserably misled by English suggestions, in declaring war against the Argentine Confederation, clearly insinuated also in its manifesto that it reckoned upon the protection of England and France.

The Argentine Government far from employing against Paraguay its powerful means of war, and the victorious army which penetrated into the province of Corrientes, vanquishing in every engagement, renewed the securities formerly given by it, that it would never invade by arms the legitimate territory of the province of Paraguay. It admitted in those circumstances the mediation of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, Mr. Brent jun., and to give another proof of the high esteem, true friendship, and deep sympathies it professes towards the Government and people of the United States, ordered the victorious army of the Confederation under the command of the illustrious General Urquiza, which had just obtained splendid victories in Corrientes, to retire from that province to Entre Rios. Thus did it expedite the course of the mediation of the United States, out of pure kind feeling towards them, in return for their sincere friendship towards the Confederation, and their sympathies for the triumph of the American cause.

When the Government of the United States is informed of these important facts, and of the happy and glorious events for the Confederation in the province of Corrientes, and knows to what extent Mr. Hopkins carried his temerity, his excesses, and his blunders, during his short residence in Buenos Ayres, its resolution will be still more decided and energetic than that which it has already adopted in consequence of the first information given by the Argentine Minister.

The present circumstances are certainly not a fitting opportunity for the Argentine Government to take into consideration the desire of the Government of the United States in respect to a treaty of commerce; but in the meantime, it is very satisfactory to see that its chief ends are *de facto* accomplished by the benevolent policy of the Argentine Government, which extends to the citizens of the United States the enjoyment of the best privileges, and evinces towards them special and cordial sympathies. These will be each day rendered stronger, by the good and friendly policy of the Government of the United States; and whilst England and France have in a measure alienated the good will of these countries, and the former destroyed the treaty of 2nd February 1825, the United States will obtain a footing of the first order, in regard to considerations of esteem and favor on the part of the Argentine Confederation.

In the present struggle the means with which the Argentine Government repels, and will ever resist Anglo-French invasion, are very efficient; and in no case would it consent that the concession of exclusive and exhorbitant privileges to England and France, should be imposed upon it. On the contrary, it will ever refuse this; and it has already honourably setled its American policy on this point, when concluding the convention of 29th October 1840 with the French Government. The 6th article of this convention stipulates the following: "Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing article, if the Government of the Argentine Confederation should concede to the citizens or natives, of any, or of all the South American States, special civil or political privileges, more extensive than those which the subjects of all and each of the friendly and neutral nations, even the most favoured, now enjoy, such privileges cannot be extended to French citizens residing in the territory of the Argentine Confederation, nor be demanded by them." The spirit of this policy towards Americans, is the same which the Argentine Government professes towards the United States; and it will never hesitate to declare and make it manifest, in a manner corresponding to the close relations and especial circumstances which they may wisely aid to establish. In 1840 the United States did not find themselves in a situation to express their opinion on the French intervention; now their position is very different, and in its development and the return of the normal state, will the efficient means be found of augmenting the mutual interests and the harmony and strength of the American system. The United States will never have to express a wish, for all the sympathies of our government and the country incline towards them: and we highly recognize in the conduct of its government, the most secure and adeqnate means of strengthening them.—[*Gaceta,* 1st inst.]

We insert, with the highest pleasure the following note of 15th of December last of the Houourable Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to the Argentine Minister at Washington.

Department of State,
Washington, 4th March, 1846.

Sir,—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 15th December last, together with a copy of the decree published by the Government of the Argentine Confederation, in honour of the memory of General Jakson, on receiving the news of his death.

Having presented your communication to the President, he directs me to express the high sense he entertains of this proof of respect, on the part of the Argentine Government, towards a citizen of the United States, so much honoured and beloved by his country as was General Jackson, and whose memory the nation now holds in such profound respect. It is the wish of the President that you should transmit to your government the assurance, that the friendly sentiments evinced by it on this occasion, are justly esteemed and cordially reciprocated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedien servant
James Buchanan.
[*Ibid.*]

The Government of the United States, in sending Mr. Harris in the character of Chargë d' Affaires in the room of Mr. Brent, has not had in view a change of policy in the relations of cordial friendship with the Argentine Confederation. It has been guided by a strong desire, of drawing closer the bonds of friendship which unite the two countries, and which both Governments have been, and still are so desirous to strengthen. The change of the person of the Chargé d'Affaires, arises solely from the received custom in the United States, of varying their diplomatic agents when a change of the administration of the state occurs.

Mr. Harris has manifested to our government the displeasure of the President of the United States at the conduct of Mr. Hopkins in Paraguay, altogether at variance with his instructions, and foreign to his character, inasmuch as he had no diplomatic commission. The Government of the United States is persuaded that that of the Argentine Confederation will not entertain the slightest doubt of its justice and good feeling towards the Confederation, and of its wishes not to throw any obstacles in the way of the administration of General Rosas, precisely at a time when it struggles with American heroism against strong European powers.

The Government of the United States had had an intention of recognizing the Independence of Paraguay, because it had been informed that it wished to be independent, and was in a condition to be so. The Government of Brazil had also urged this step, through the Brazilian Minister in Washington, who had officially solicited that recognition. His representation induced the Government of the United States to send Mr. Hopkins to Paraguay, as confidential agent to obtain information, and forward it to his government. But the reiterated and satisfactory statements of the Argentine Minisier in Washington, and his urgent remonstrance with the Government of the United States, in order that it should not recognize the independence of Paraguay, most especially at a time when European intervention attacked the Argentine Confederation, determined it not to make the recognition, inasmuch as it does not desire to do anything which may appear unfriendly towards the Confederation, sympathizing as it does with the Argentine Government, and regretting the unjust intermeddling of France and England in the domestic affairs of the Oriental and Argentine Republics.

These generous and just sentiments of the Government of the United States, have been very cordially reciprocated by our Government, and merit the high esteem of the Argentine Confederation.

Our Government is also fully assured, that the late excesses and insolent conduct of Mr. Hopkins, will excite the strong animadversion of the Government of the United States.

The conduct of the Cabinet of Brazil, in persisting to throw difficulties in the way of the Argentine Government, as well in the Courts of Europe, as in the American Cabinets, with the sordid and absurd view of establishing a predominace in Paraguay, is as unjust as it is odious, and injurious to the true interests of Brazil. Whilst the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro flattered the Government of H. B. M. with the idea of establishing its prepoderance in Paraguay, and arranged with it the intervention from which it has been subsequently excluded by the Governments of France and England, it has not hesitated to address itself also to the Government of the United States, describing Paraguay as a place capable of augmenting the influence and interest of the United States. This deceitful and unjust policy of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro, shows England and the United States, what they have each to fear from involving themselves in the Paraguay question, and leaves the Brazilian Government compromised with the Republics of La Plata, with Europe and America. The design of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro of despoiling the neighbouring and friendly states of their just rights, and of stirring up complications with a tendency to interminable wars, presents it before Europe and America, as an enemy of tranquility and peace; and neither has such policy any thing in it to recommend it in the eyes of Brazil or Paraguay. From foreign intervention, as far as regards

the independence of Paraguay, Brazil could derive no advantages, and would call down on itself all the odium of the Argentine Confederation. And the Paraguayans know what has always been the interested policy of the Brazilian Government, ever since the time of Dr. Francia, who thwarted it with so much ability and firmness. The ambition of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro, even extends to lay claim to an integral part of the territory of the province of Paraguay. Thus one of its first pretensions with the Paraguayan Government, was the conclusion of a boundary treaty, in order to despoil the Argentine Confederation and the Paraguayans themselves by means of those complications which it had so actively stirred up, with the most revolting duplicity and injustice.

It is necessary, therefore, that the Brizilian Government should be convinced once for all, that such policy discredits and ruins it in America, in Europe, and in Brazil itself; because by exciting foreign ambition to satiate its own, it only becomes an inglorious tool, and prepares for itself all the odium of the offended parties.

The Government of the United States will reflect on the Memorandum of the Brazilian Government to Lord Aberdeen on the protectorate of Paraguay, no less than the British Government will mediate on the official importunities of the Brazilian Minister in Washington, in order that the Government of the United States should, with that of Brazil, take under its auspices the unjust and impolitic independence of Paraguay.—(*Gaceta*, 13th inst.)

Several Rio Janeiro and European journals have announced that Commodore Rosseau, of the U. S. navy, had orders from his government to survey the river Paraná in a vessel of war. We are in a situation to give correct information on this matter. The Argentine Minister at Washington, having learned that the Secretary of the Navy had given Commodore Rousseau orders to send a vessel of war to Paraguay, requested explanations on the subject from the Secretary of State. This gentleman invited the Argentine Minister to a conference which took place ou the 18th of March last, and in it he stated that it was true that the Secretary of the Navy had given Commodore Rosseau the orders alluded to, but that this officer was enjoined not to send the vessel without previously obtaining the consent of the Argentine Government. The instructions, drawn up in these friendly and just terms, were shewn to the Argentine Minister, who explained to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy the reasons which compelled the Argentine Government to withhold its consent. These reasons of justice and expediency were acknowledged and accepted by those gentlemen as satisfactory. Thus, then, what has taken place is far different from what has been reported in some of the journals of Rio Janeiro and Europe. It is worthy of remark that there is no Government that does not fully acknowledge the perfect rights of the Argentine Confederation to the River Paranà, inasmuch as they are derived from the general law of nations.

[*Gaceta*, 8th inst.]

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

July 11.—*Wind N., opposite coast visible.*

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Capt. Serra Casano for Colonia.

July 12.—*Wind N. opposite coast visible in the afternoon.*

No arrivals or sailings.

July 13.—*Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S.S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

July 14.—*Wind N.*

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra Casano, from Colonia this morning at 7.

Brazilian schooner brig of war Olinda, 10 guns, Cap. Amazonas, from Montevideo 12th inst. Passengers Messieurs Alvaro Barros, Martin Campos, and Felix Alzaga.

H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand; she communicated with the Melampus.

Sailed, French brig of war Pandour, 16 guns, Capt. Dupare, apparently for Colonia.

United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Capt. Lawrence Penington, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers—W. Brent, junr., Esq., late Chargé d'Affaires from the United States to this Repnblic, lady, and servant, and Messieurs Llewellyn Nash, D. Gowland and Son, and Jonathan Elliot.

During the night, H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand.

July 15.—*Wind N.*

Arrived, a British steamer; she communicated with the Melampus, and shortly afier proceeded northward.

July 16.—*Wind S., heavy rain at day break.*

No arrivals or sailings.

July 17.—*Wind W.S.W.*

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Capt. Serra Casano, during the night for Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

June 27.

H. B. M. packet Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. R. E. Pym, Commander, hence 26th ult.

British schooner brig Galway Ark, Dawson, from Corrientes 14th May.

Hamburg brig Guillermina, *A*. F. Borson, from Parnaguá 17th ult.

June 28.

*A*merican brig Eagle, Savory, from Salem 27th *A*pril.

June 30.

French brig L' *A*utomne, Noel, from Patagonia 18th *A*pril, and Rio Janeiro 11th ult.

French sloop of war Expeditive, 16 guns, Capt. Miniac.

July 1.

Sardinian smack San Juan Bautista, *A*. Pitto, in distress, being bound for Rio Grande, and put back in 32 S. latitude.

[The arrivals from the 2nd to the 7th inst. were noticed in our last.]

July 8.

Sardinian schooner brig Rosa, N. Crosse, from Grande 30th ult.

Chilian barque Rumena, Capt J. C. Johnson, from Valparaiso 25th May.

July 9.

*A*merican brig George Ort, A. Manson, from Concepcion 1st and Valparaiso 18th May.

Danish brig Waldemar, M. C. Smith, from Patagonia 26th ult.

Sardinian smack *A*sumpta, *A*vegers, from Rio Grande 4th ult.

July 10.

Sardinian brig San José de la Fortuna, Sardi, from Genoa 23rd *A*pril, Gibraltar 12th, Canary Islands 17th May.

Hamburg brig Carolina, Petersen, from Hamburg 16th February, and Newcastle 16th March.

H. B. M. transport ship Trafalgar, Robertson, Commander, from Rio 20th June, bringing thence the English mail, brought from Falmouth to that port by H. B M. packet Petrel.

July 11.

Danish schooner Elinna, Amondsen, from Rio Janeiro 7th ult.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

Brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Commander Reginald Thomas John Levinge.

Steam sloop Devastation, Commander Edward Croutch.

FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argos, 6 guns, Captain Galhardo.

Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday....................62
Sunday....................60
Monday....................60
Tuesday....................61
Wednesday....................61
Thursday....................55
Friday....................50

Advertisements.

Sale by Auction,

BY IBARRA & MACOME,

Calle de las Piedras, No 105,

ON MONDAY the 20th inst., will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, the following:—
20 to 30 tons of forge coal.
400 to 500 dollars of wood.
1 pair of scales, with weights, &c., (North American).
2 carts, in use.
The sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

Notice.

TO be sold at a moderate price, a fine strong Pianoforte beautiful tone, and can be inspected at Mr. Macome's, No 62, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at the dwelling house of Mrs, Booth.

Attention!

PEGGED BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS!!!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public in general, that in addition to his Establishment, he has connected with it the manufactory of Pegged Shoes, Boots, and Brogans, warranting them to be as good as any made in this city, and much better than those brought from the United States, as they are made of the best materials of this country, and warranted not to be of split leather, or to rip.

Those who are in want of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders will be received and executed according to contract to supply retailers at a liberal discount from retail prices.

MERIT PARKER,
No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

Notice.

JULIUS BAASCH,

WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he received when in the firm of Temperley and Baasch, and begs to notify that he has opened a Hosiery and Haberdashery Store in the Calle de Cangallo, No 45, next door to Mr. Fish, chairmaker, and respectfully requests an inspection of the good assortment of articles of the best quality he has on hand, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

A GENTLEMAN and Lady can be accomodated with a furnished parlour, large bed-room, and servant's room, and the use of the kitchen, at No. 17, Calle Cuyo

Wanted immediately,

A SADDLER; apply at No. 47 Calle Belcarce.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	290	á	295	each, fluctuating
Do. Patriot	290	á	294	do.
Plata, macuquina	15½	á	16	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	17½	á	18	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	17	á	17½	do.
Six per cent. Stock	82	á	84	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	2⅝			nominal
Do. France	24	á	26	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	1	á	3	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	2			do.
Do. United States	17	á	18	
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	60	á	65	per pesada.
Do. France	55	á	60	do.
Do. North America	50	á	52	do.
Do. Spain	50	á	56	do
Do. salted	45	á	55	do.
Do. Horse	28	á	30	do. each
Calf skins	55	á	60	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	28	á	30	per dozen
Do. fine	35	á	38	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	42	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	55	á	60	do.
Do. long	100	á	130	do.
Wool, common, washed	26	á	30	do.
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	26	á	28	do.
Do. raw	19	á	20	do.
Do. with grease	20	á	22	do.
Jerked beef	withoutprice			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	13	á	14	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	9	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 340 dollars
The lowest price 290 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 5-8d. The lowest do. 2 5-8d., nominal

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.